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It is your bounden duty to see the most wonderful British Film ever produced.
TO-NIGHT! "SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN" TO-NIGHT!

A faithful, graphic and minute record of the life of Victoria the Good.
A National Epic that will thrill Britons all over the World with the pride and love of their Land as long as Patriotism is a living sentiment.

"Her court was pure, her life serene,
God gave her peace, her land reposed,
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen."

HARRY'S GAZETTE, KEYSTONE COMICS, etc., etc.

FULL BAND TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY) Performance commences at 9.15.

POPULAR PRICES:—\$1, 60 Cents and 30 Cents.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 30 Cents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

BEER!



ASAHI!

SAPPORO



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SOLE AGENTS:

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HONGKONG.

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TEA, INDIGO
FIBRES
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HIDES & SKINS
RUBBER, DRUGS
COTTON, WOOL
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GUMS, AND
GENERAL
PRODUCE

Sold on com-
mission in British
and Continental
Markets.
Samples valued.
Best ports for
consignments in-
dicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
(Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London.
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Treat your hair kindly

You desire fine, beautiful hair.
Therefore you must treat it
kindly—nourish it, preserve it,
and for it by regularly using

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

"For Your Hair."

This preparation has been used for over
25 years—it has proved its value time
and time again. Do not try experi-
mental remedies on your hair—get a
bottle of Rowland's Macassar Oil at
your chemist's. Also sold in a Golden
colour for Fair or Grey Hair. Rowland
& Son, 7, Hatfield-gate, London, E.C.



THE CHINESE SILVER MARKET.

THE PRACTICE OF "CHOPPING"

Discussing the question of silver currency in China, Mr. Putnam Weale, says in the *Peking Gazette*:—"In ordinary circumstances prosaic paragraphs dealing with the state of market which regulates the cost of our daily lives would hardly be counted as of interest. But inasmuch as a general tightening-up has come of late years between Chinese and foreigners from the identification of their interests through the great issue of Government banknotes and from other causes, it is imperative for everyone to realize the meaning which silver bears to the safety of this country and to insist that full powers be vested in the Ministry of Finance to take up the matter at once with Parliament."

The first point to which urgent attention must be directed is this:—that although in every civilized country under the sun, defacing or destroying minted currency is a most serious indictable offence, in China no land of paradoxes, an ordinary commercial operation is to chop dollars, i.e., to deface them by punching out a minute portion in order to "prove" that there is not merely a silver casing, and then to send such chopped currency, as well as subsidiary coins, to the melting-houses to turn them into the money of commercial account, *agreed*, whenever the market is favourable for such transactions. If the Ministry of Finance ever had an urgent matter to handle it must be these old and vicious practices, which have come down from very old times and form one of the most glaring anachronisms of the day. That Chinese coinage should be calmly treated as merchandise to be handled, broken-up and dispersed as market-speculators may decide, with absolutely no intervention on the part of the Government, is one of those commentaries which prove beyond doubt that although we heard so much about administrative reform under the Yuan Shih-kai regime, nothing that was in any way vital to the life of the country was ever considered. At what good, it may be asked, is it for expensive Government mints to be maintained and new coinage to be constantly issued if the real arbiters of the monetary destinies of this country are to remain the commercial melting houses, which arrogate to themselves the right of deciding from day to day what is to happen to Chinese currency? It is true, of course, as everyone knows, that the evil lies in the fact that China is caught between two systems, the old metal system, which is the money of commercial account and the means of settling trade balances, and the new dollar system, which is an unorganized attempt to introduce by subterfuge a modern and non-fluctuating standard.

The remedy lies in proper governmental action. The first relations which the Ministry of Finance should have with Parliament should not be in any budget plans but in laying before that body a properly worked-out Currency Bill, which, among other things, will give the Ministry complete control of all melting-houses in China, and make it an indictable offence to deface or tamper with the currency. It would be presumptuous for anyone not an expert, duly authorized to that effect, to dogmatize at any length on such a complex and involved question as currency laws. But it must be plain that the first things to be attacked are the present abuses. Before there can be any question of making the Republican dollar the unit of value and substituting it for the metal as the money of commercial account, there must be control of the metal system. The present position of paper money is an additional argument why it is necessary to go to the root of the matter without delay. The Chinese Government must enter the silver-market more or less on the same terms as the Indian Government does, controlling as far as possible supplies within its own borders, and dealing with currency needs on a large and comprehensive scale which will make the Government the principal factor.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S FUNERAL.

LARGE "SQUEEZES."

The auditing of the accounts rendered in connection with the funeral of the late President has disclosed some considerable "squeezes" on the part of the person or persons in charge of the obsequies. For the erection of a simple mausoleum, the sum of £19,500 has been charged; and a fabulous sum of six figures is set down as the cost of the funeral train to Changchun.

NEW JAPANESE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

FOR MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

The following article translated from the *Kuo Hwa Pao*, is published by the *Peking Gazette*:—"As an immediate outcome of the new Russo-Japanese Convention, Japan is taking a new step to extend her influence in Manchuria by creating a new Governor-General for Manchuria and Korea. The recent departure of General Terauchi, the Governor-General of Korea, for Japan is closely connected with this event. The Japanese Government is understood to be contemplating the conversion of the post of present Governor-General for Manchuria and Korea and the present Governor-General Terauchi will be appointed to the new post. The power and functions of the Governor-General for Manchuria and Korea have been defined by the Japanese Government and the announcement of the appointment of the new Governor-General is to be somewhat mysteriously associated with the assumption of office by the new Japanese Minister to Peking. It is learned that the appointment will be made public by the Japanese Government as soon as Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister at Peking, arrives here."

THE BANK OF CHINA.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SUB-MANAGER.

The controversy round the appointment of Mr. S. E. Lucas as sub-manager of this bank still continues. The *Peking Daily News*, after quoting a *Reuter's* telegram describing the protest as being "regarded as unwarranted," and a leading article in the *Peking Gazette* attributing it to "personal jealousy of the new Governor," say their objection to Mr. Han En-yuan rests on deeper grounds. They have pointed out in a recently telegram to Mr. Chen Chin-tao, that for the Bank to make the progress that it should do, it is necessary to have a man as Governor who enjoys the confidence of all the shareholders, and they remind the Minister that the Shareholders' Association in Shanghai represents shareholders in the Bank all over China who have put their money into the concern and are therefore entitled to have their wishes attended to.

Now, reverting to the appointment of Mr. S. E. Lucas, the Shareholders' Association emphasizes that a sub-manager in a Chinese bank has nothing whatever to do except to look after the inside routine work. For the practical administration of the affairs of the Bank, Mr. Lucas, thus have no power whatever. If, they contend, the appointment of Mr. Lucas was meant in earnest as a genuine step towards reform, why was he not put into a really responsible position? As matters stand, they repeat, his appointment is nothing else than a blind to the public at large.

As has been said before, the opposition to Mr. Lucas' appointment is in no sense personal. It is based entirely on objection to any appointment whatever being made at a time when the shareholders are trying hard to reorganize the whole Bank, so as to give it the status and prosperity of a foreign bank. One of the conditions of the reorganization contemplated is that a loan should be raised, and one of the conditions which the shareholders anticipate for such a loan is the employment of foreign advice and control in all the affairs of the Bank. This they desire.

As a last argument to prove the insincerity of the appointment of Mr. Lucas, shareholders recall that this appointment is actually in opposition to the by-laws of the Bank as passed by the Cabinet, which by-laws enact that no foreigner can be appointed to any executive position in the Bank.

LU YUNG TING.

WELCOMED BY KWANGTUNG TROOPS.

It is extraordinary how General Lu Yangting is growing in popularity throughout the South. The latest evidence of this popularity comes from General Mu Yung-hsien, Commander-in-Chief of the Independent Troops of Chao-ming in Kwangtung and sometime Occupation Commissioner of the same district, who has telegraphed to the Central Government that he is willing to hand over control of his troops to General Lu Yangting as soon as the latter arrives in the province.

A BRITISH LOAN IN JAPAN.

200,000,000 YEN.

Japan has been unofficially approached by Great Britain for the issue of a British loan of 200,000,000 yen in the Japanese market, reports the Nippon Jompo News Agency. According to the same news agency, the Japanese Government, considering that the amount of specie has increased and the money market is rather sluggish, has sounded the views of a number of bankers here on England's proposal.

It is said that the Japanese bankers want an interest of 5.5 per cent instead of 5 per cent as proposed by Great Britain, with a short term of redemption for the loan. If the British Government will accept these terms, the issue of the loan will be possible, says the Nippon Jompo. In case the loan is issued, one-half of it will be taken up by the Government and the other half by the bankers.

FRESH "DEMAND" FROM THE SOUTH.

YUAN'S FAMILY TO FOOT THE MONARCHIST BILL.

A vernacular paper learns that the Government has received a fresh "demand" from the South in regard to the financial liabilities incurred by the late Yuan Administration in consequence of the monarchist movement. The "South" is reported to have suggested to the Government that thorough investigation should be instituted into the financial liabilities incurred by Yuan Shih-kai in connexion with his monarchist campaign, and a statement of account should be sent to the Yuan family with a request for reimbursement of funds spent by the late President. In default, the "South" is alleged to have declared that the property of the Yuan family should be seized and confiscated in order to make good the liabilities.

NEW KRUPP FACTORY.

According to a telegram to the *Berliner Tageblatt* from Munich the foundation stone of a new armament factory was laid on June 27th under the auspices of Krupp, of Essen. The capital of the new firm amounts to £1,250,000, of which 50 per cent will be taken over by Krupp, of Essen. The erection of the new factory begins at once, and will be finished in the course of 1917. The works are intended especially for supplying the Imperial navy, and friendly foreign countries.

HEAVY FINE ON THE S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE."

THE CONFISCATED CARGO.

The Collector of Customs of Manila, on July 14th rendered his decision in the case of the British steamer *Chinese Prince*, imposing upon the vessel a fine of Pesos 25, for each of the 2,016 packages of cargo taken off by the Penang authorities and undelivered at Manila. The aggregate fine imposed thus amounts to Pesos 50,400, reports the *Manila Cable News-American*.

Bond covering the fine will be put up by Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., the local agents of the vessel, whereupon the *Chinese Prince* will be cleared and permitted to proceed on her voyage north.

In anticipation of the action of the collector and in order to make possible appeal to the courts of law without the necessity of Captain Chambers' return to this port, the attorneys of Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. have filed a petition in the Court of First Instance for the perpetration of the captain's testimony relative to the circumstances attending the seizure of the Manila cargo at Penang. This testimony was given by Captain Chambers in a hearing before Judge Ostrand, and the depositions will be used in the appeal to be taken to the Court from the ruling of the Collector of Customs.

The following is the complete list of Manila consignees of cargo on the *Chinese Prince*:

Stahl & Runkel, American Hardware & Plumbing Co., Kuenzle & Streiff, Pickett & Co., Pacific Commercial Co., Carlos Gell, Froehlich & Kuttner, E. Vogelmann, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Meerkamp & Co., T. Tienzo, G. Martini, E. Alcantara, American Trading Co., E. Puigdemolas, T. B. Tolman, J. P. Heilbronn & Co., Alfredo Roepach & Co., German & Co., Luzon Brokerage Co., Yutivo Sons, Otto Gmur, E. O. Keller & Co., W. H. Anderson & Co.

The *Chinese Prince* arrived in Penang on June 18th, with a general cargo, including about 600 tons, mostly piece-goods, consigned by a New York firm to Behn, Meyer & Co., Manila. This was not allowed to proceed as the consignees are on the black list and the *Chinese Prince* cleared on June 28th for Port Swettenham, Singapore and Manila, without it.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR MONARCHIST LEADERS.

TO BE SHOT WITHOUT FURTHER TRIAL.

Seeing that it is not an easy task to bring to justice the eight monarchist promoters on account of their presence in the foreign concessions, the Supreme Court intends to inflict death sentence upon them for their non-presence so that whenever they are captured they may be shot by the local authorities without further trial.—*Peking Daily News*.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Second-Lieutenant Frank Alexander Hogg, North Staffordshire Regiment, whose name appears in the Roll of Honour of June 28th was an old Chefoo boy (1898-1900). He was born in Choushakou, Honan Province, in 1890, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hogg, then of the C.I.M.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS

On duty till the morning of Sunday, 30th inst.—H.K.V.C.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 30th inst. to the morning of Sunday, 31st August.—"A" Co.
Ordinary Officer for the same period.—Lieut. Owen Hughes.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st AUGUST.

Monday, 31st July:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 1st August:—

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under Instructor Staff Q.M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under Instructor Staff Q.M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 4th August.

"A" and "B" Cos., Kowloon and Taihook Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Remainder on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section. Lamp Drill on the Cricket Ground at 9 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Pte. J. R. Graves having joined is allotted Corps No. 614 and posted to "A" Co., Platoon 1, Section 2.

Private wishing to join the Machine-gun Section please send in their names to the Acting Adjutant by the 5th August, 1916.

Co. Sergt. Majors will forward to the Acting Adjutant a revised list of Telephone Numbers by the 15th of August, 1916.

C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

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C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

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C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

REOPENING OF CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

MOHAMMEDAN MEMBERS.

The following Bills will be submitted to Parliament after the formal opening by President Li Yuan-hung on August 1st:—

Confirmation of the Ministerial appointments made by the President.
Election of the Vice-President.
Amendment of various laws.
Drafting of the Constitution.
Budget of the 6th year of the Republic.
The Prince of Harni has telegraphed to the Government requesting permission to hold by-elections at different places in his jurisdiction to elect representatives of the Mohammedans for Parliament, who, at present, are not represented.—*Reuter*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

NOTICE.

Commencing on Monday, 14th August, the Left, Centre, and Right Sections M.C. Co. Scouts Co., and Service Co. will parade on Mondays instead of Tuesdays as at present.

JOINED.

Pte. A. Rowan having joined is allotted Corps No. 2013 and posted to Right Section M.C. Co.
Pte. E. G. Anderson having joined is allotted Corps No. 2016 and posted to Engineer Co.

RESIGNED.

No. 1918 Pte. N. Jacobs is permitted to resign with effect from the 25th July, 1916.
No. 1842 Spr. A. Grant is permitted to resign with effect from the 21st July, 1916.

LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. W. Brown is granted leave from 30th inst. to 2nd September, 1916.
No. 1521 Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted 1 month extension of leave from 31st July, 1916.
No. 1005 Pte. T. A. Loughlin is granted 2 months' leave from 4th August, 1916.
No. 1000 Cpl. A. Hamilton is granted 1 month leave from 25th July, 1916.
No. 1542 Gr. G. Perkins is granted 1 month leave from 28th July, 1916.
No. 1151 Pte. A. Viseash is granted 1 month leave from 1st August, 1916.
No. 1270 Pte. H. I. Jones is granted 2 months' leave from 4th August, 1916.
No. 1285 Lc.-Cpl. L. M. Whyte is granted 1 month leave from 22nd July, 1916.
No. 1266 Lc.-Cpl. H. S. Bonnet is granted 6 weeks' leave from 1st August, 1916.
No. 1820 Spr. J. J. Lysnought is granted 3 weeks' leave from 21st July, 1916.
No. 1712 Pte. D. C. McDonald is granted 1 week leave from 22nd July, 1916.
No. 1381 Pte. J. Dickson is granted 7 days' leave from 24th July, 1916.
No. 2903 Spr. J. H. Donithorne is granted 14 days' leave from 25th July, 1916.

STUCK OFF.

No. 1777 Pte. T. O. Wilken is struck off the strength of the Corps from 19th July, 1916.
No. 144 Pte. A. P. Graves is struck off the strength of the Corps from 27th July, 1916.

PARADES.

Monday, 31st inst.:—
7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" class on Cricket Ground.
5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (Left half) on Cricket Ground.

Tuesday, 1st August:—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, 4.30 p.m.
5.15 p.m. Left Section and Right Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Happy Valley.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corp'l Grimes.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" classes at R. A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground.

Wednesday, 2nd August:—

7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" class on Cricket Ground.

Thursday, 3rd August:—

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" classes at R. A. Theatre.

Friday, 4th August:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters C. M. S. Wiltchell and Corp'l Grimes will attend.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery 10 pr. B. L. gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residents parade at Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, 5 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (Right half) on Cricket Ground.

Saturday, 5th August:—

2.30 p.m. Artillery Battery Musketry Part 1 Trained men on King's Park Range.

9.00 a.m. Artillery Battery Musketry Part 1 Trained men on King's Park Range.

Sunday, 6th August:—

On duty 6th Aug.—Right Sec. M.G. Co. "No. 2 Sec. Artillery Battery.

" 8th Aug.—Scouts Co.

" 9th Aug.—Scouts Co.

" 10th Aug.—Scouts Co.

" 11th Aug.—Scouts Co.

" 12th Aug.—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.

" 20th Aug.—Civil Service Co.

" 21st Aug.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty.

" 22nd Aug.—Left Sec. M.G. Co.

" 23rd Aug.—Right Sec. M.G. Co.

" 24th Aug.—No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.

" 25th Aug.—Scouts Co.

" 26th Aug.—Scouts Co.

Orderly Officer from 6th to 12th August—Lieut. Weall.

Orderly Officer from 20th to 26th August—Lieut. Rees.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

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A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORSEN & Co.
193

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES.
LIMITED
(PACIFIC SERVICE).

THE Steamship
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"
will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on
**WEDNESDAY,
9TH AUGUST.**
for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.
Passengers and Baggage must be on Board
not later than 10 o'clock Morning of Sailing.
C. P. O. S., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1916. 194

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For NEW YORK.
S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE".
On or about 26th Aug.
It is intended that the above vessel will
proceed via Panama Canal.
For freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"SANTARIA"
having arrived from the above Ports. Con-
signees of cargo are hereby informed that all
Goods are to be landed at their risk into the
Godowns and/or wharves. Hazardous Goods are
to be landed at the Godown and Wharf at
Godown C, Ltd. wharves and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd Aug. will be subject
to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1916. 197

WENDT & CO.

(In Liquidation).

ALL further Claims against the above
Firm must be sent in to the Under-
signed before 31st inst.
HARRY WICKING & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1916. 195

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in
SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS for the
next Races will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB
Office on TUESDAY next, 1st August, at
12 o'clock N. O.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. 199

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

ENTRIES to be made in pairs and to be
entered on the sheet in the Pavilion.
Entrance fee, \$2, each player, to be paid
to "Tadpole" at time of entry. Half the
entrance fees will be given to the TOBACCO
FUND.
Entries close 7th August.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1916. 194

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
on SUNDAY, 31st July, the Supply
of ELECTRICITY will be DISCONTINUED
from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. This is necessitated
by certain work having to be carried out at
the Power Station as the result of delay in
delivery of Plant from England on account of
the War. The work in question will take
some time to complete, and the Company
much regret the inconvenience to Consumers.
In order, however, to minimize such incon-
venience as much as possible it is intended to
close down on several Sunday mornings at
similar periods as mentioned above, and due
notice will be advertised in Local Press.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1916. 196

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate
of 7 per cent. for the Half-Year ended 30th
June, 1916, has been declared. The Dividend
will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY,
the 13th day of September, 1916, to Share-
holders on the Register on MONDAY, the
31st day of July, 1916, and will be paid to
Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong)
Register at exchange of 2/15 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. 197

FOR SALE.

ONE 3/4 in. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM
ROCK DRILL, complete with Numerous
Spares also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE
BOILER with all Fittings, Working Pressure
80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley.
For full particulars apply—
GILMAN & Co.
1895

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURE
ISSUE OF 1ST JANUARY, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Company will in pursuance of
the power reserved to it by Clause 2 of the
conditions endorsed on the above in series
redeem the debentures the numbers of
which are set out underneath at the ex-
piration of six months from the date of
this notice, that is to say, on the 1st
day of August, 1916, at which date all
principal and interest will be paid or
presentation and surrender of the debentures
in question at the Company's
Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
The holders of such debentures are
requested to present such debentures for
payment accordingly, together with all
coupons attached thereto to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
on the 1st day of August, 1916, for
payment.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1916.
By order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN.

3	296	491	760	964	1267
18	297	493	762	966	1273
27	300	494	763	1065	1278
31	301	495	773	1066	1292
40	303	517	786	1017	1297
45	312	524	804	1021	1308
49	315	543	805	1024	1313
57	318	548	823	1041	1348
59	323	550	836	1044	1353
68	325	551	838	1048	1358
68	335	555	843	1057	1368
78	338	559	846	1079	1367
80	337	564	848	1084	1375
82	346	565	858	1085	1402
91	356	569	869	1089	1411
123	365	572	869	1097	1413
132	370	575	874	1105	1414
148	375	591	876	1108	1427
153	387	600	894	1117	1429
179	389	620	915	1120	1431
185	389	624	925	1136	1448
187	402	635	925	1149	1453
211	412	638	932	1151	1462
223	417	639	938	1153	1470
259	425	643	945	1178	1473
240	427	665	947	1188	1475
241	434	677	949	1189	1480
243	438	701	955	1215	1481
244	445	705	967	1218	1493
247	447	712	976	1227	1497
252	454	713	978	1229	
255	457	744	981	1231	
257	467	745	985	1241	
273	478	746	990	1242	

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN
that the ABOVE NUMBERED
DEBENTURES were drawn on SATUR-
DAY, the 22nd January, 1916, for redem-
ption on 1st August next as per notice.
The Company is prepared to purchase
any of the above drawn debentures before
1st August next, i.e., on the first day of
any intervening month between this date
and date of expiration as set forth in
such notice.

By order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
1950

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY direction of the Government of Hong-
kong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH
have received instructions to sell by Public
Auction,

On FRIDAY,
the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., at
their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong,
viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground
situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and
registered in the Land Office as SECTION A
OF MARINE LOT No. 101 and SECTION B
OF MARINE LOT No. 101. Together with
the messengers erections and buildings thereon
known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Victoria aforesaid, Term 99 years created by
Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April,
1856.

Area in respect of Section A of	
Marine Lot No. 101	8445
Square feet, Proportion of Annual	
Crown Rent	884.45
Area in respect of Section B of	
Marine Lot No. 101	875
Square feet, Proportion of Annual	
Crown Rent	83.75

For further particulars and conditions of
sale apply to—

JOHNSON STORES & MASTER,
Princes' Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1916.

On the same date,

FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1916,
after sale of the Property above described,
a sale by PUBLIC AUCTION will be com-
menced within the Building No. 7, Queen's
Road Central, formerly the premises of The
Deutsch Asiatische Bank, of the Valuable
Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc.,
contained on the Basement, Ground, Second,
Third and Fourth Floors of the said premises,
as follows:—

Four Large Fire Proof Safes, Combination
Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Book-
cases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-
covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs,
Sofas and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters,
Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets,
Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric
Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling
Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from FRIDAY, 4th August, until
day of sale.

TERMS:—Cash.
JOHNSON STORES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the
Deutsch Asiatische Bank,
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
1895

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.
Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1916. 1940

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's
Road Central (in Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & CRIST.
191.

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY EUROPEAN HOUSE
at No. 16, Kennedy Road East,
consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms
and Outbuildings Complete.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vaux Road Central.
1838

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCES
BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
**THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LTD.**
1955

TO LET.

FROM 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
1918

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road,
from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
1800

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARMSTRONG & APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
1911

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1929

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
1972

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING
HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc.,
No. 14, SHAMBERN, CANTON, from 1st June, at
present in the occupation of the Imperial
Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
1915

TO LET.

OFFICES at 3, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Connaught Road.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.
Apply—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road
Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's
Building, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road
with every modern convenience, including
English, Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.**
Alexandra Buildings
1929

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mail; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 35 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE 25 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Local Bookstellers.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
LIQUEUR
BRANDY

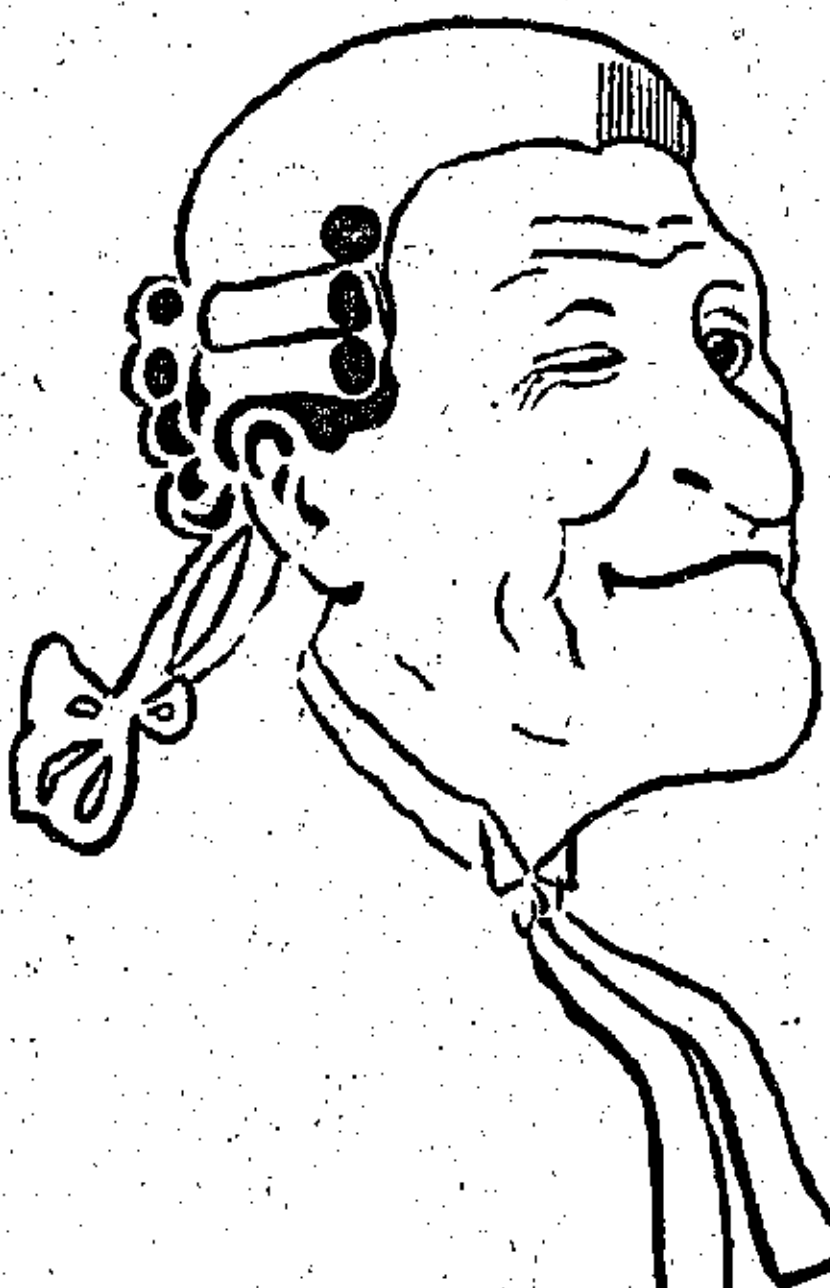
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QUALITY.

TRY IT

AND BE YOUR

OWN JUDGE



IT HAS

ALREADY DONE TIME

"21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON.—At the residence of her
mother, 40, Belzize Park, N.W., on
June 25th, MOLLY (nee Noble), the
wife of LIONEL JOHN CROSSLEY AN-
DERSON, of the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Bank, Tientsin, of a daughter
(MARY FRANCES).

DEATHS.

BONE.—Killed in action in France, on
22nd July, 1916, JOHN HUGH BONE,
2nd-Lieut. 6th East Surrey Regiment,
aged 23 years.

NIBLOCK.—At Chefoo, on July 18th,
HENRY BRENNAN NIBLOCK, aged 62
years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29TH JULY, 1916.

EASTERN AND WESTERN
PHILOSOPHIES.

SIR RABINDRA TAGORE, the well-known
poet and philosopher, who is now on a
visit to Japan, recently lectured before
the Imperial Tokyo University on "The
Message of India to Japan." As might
have been expected, the lecture was cast
in a poetic form, and thereby the con-
tained message is protected from criti-
cism. Nevertheless, the thought cannot
be avoided that a good many of the pic-
tures drawn were so far coloured by the
poet's imagination as to be removed
from the truth. Sir RABINDRA preferred
to forget all the past history of Asia in
so far as it deals with wars, commotions,
and disasters, and to remember only those
philosophic bonds which he regards as
uniting the people of this continent.
These philosophic bonds, he thinks, pro-
duced a civilisation which was not pol-
itical and not predatory, but spiritual
and based upon all the varied and deeper
relations of humanity. His message to
Japan is practically a warning against
any forgetfulness of this philosophy in
her onward course. It does not require a
close familiarity with the history of Asia
to know that Sir RABINDRA's picture of
the whole of Eastern Asia united with
India in the closest ties of friendship is

not true to the facts at any period. The
matter, therefore, is one upon which we
need not dwell. Rather it is more to
the purpose to inquire how far the com-
mon spiritual and vital heritage of
Eastern Asia has proved of greater value
as a civilising medium than the more
matter-of-fact philosophy of the West.
Sir RABINDRA's estimate of the ancient
culture of the East may here well form
the basis of argument. He regards that
culture as enjoining man to look for his
true wealth and power in his inner soul;
as giving self-possession in the face of
loss and danger; self-sacrifice without
counting the cost or hoping for gain; de-
fiance of death; acceptance of countless
social obligations that we owe to man as
a social being; and as the giver of a
vision of the infinite in all finite things,
"through which we have come to realise
that the Universe is living with a life
and permeated with a soul." Some of
these benefits of Eastern culture Sir
RABINDRA would be the first to acknow-
ledge as not peculiar to the East, among
them being the virtue of self-sacrifice
without counting the cost or hoping for
gain. The war in Europe has testified
that defiance of death in the cause of
truth and pure self-sacrifice can be found
in the West to the same extent as in the
East, so that we must conclude that
different forms of culture are capable of
producing the same result, or that the
cultures of the East and West coincide
on some points. It may be claimed that
the similarity is only artificial—that
when the Japanese, for instance, speaks
of defiance of death he means something
different from the Western use of the
term. To a Japanese—perhaps to an
Asiatic—defiance of death may mean a
willingness to die at any moment for
any reason. Western culture places more
value on life, and to an Asiatic this very
fact appears to imply fear of death.
The phrase "defiance of death" may,
therefore, be said to apply more to the
Asiatic attitude. The Western view is
not defiance of death, but a readiness to
meet death in a cause which is regarded
as righteous. The European is willing
to give his life for others, but he is not
willing to throw it away uselessly. In
Asia the saving of life is not regarded
as a duty except in so far as it comes
within the scope of filial piety. In
Japan an injured person will too often
be left unattended till the police arrive
on the scene. Not long ago in Japan a
boat full of boys and girls was crossing
a river when it was upset through the
carelessness of the boatman. All the
girls were drowned, while all the boys
saved themselves by swimming. Not one
of the boys tried to save any of the girls,
nor did anyone appear to think they
should have done so. Altogether it is not
unfair to regard the Western view of
self-sacrifice and defiance of death as on a
higher plane than that of the East.
The East values life less than the West,
which, while valuing life highly, is not
unwilling to risk it in the cause of duty.
Again, the acceptance of the social ob-
ligations that we owe to man as a social
being is certainly carried out more
thoroughly in the West than in the East,
where social obligations are limited to
family or clan duties. In Japan the
State has taken the place of the clan,
but there is a very dim idea of the
obligations of citizens one to another, the
social organisation being, in fact, very
much more loosely knit than in the West.
The culture that enjoins man to look for
his inner soul is undoubtedly com-
mendable, but we must never forget
that if there is worldliness there is also
other-worldliness. The East has suffered
greatly from this evil, which may be
considered as partly responsible for the
long slumber into which the Continent
fell. However objectionable may be the
rush and hurry of modern life—"those
horrid days of screeching machinery and
gigantic selfishness," as Sir RABINDRA
fascinatingly describes them—the other
extreme offers an equally objectionable
picture. The selfishness which can arise
by carrying soul-culture to an extreme
is little better than the selfishness which
arises from too great a regard for bodily
comfort. The culture of the East has in
this respect expressed itself in the reli-
gious fanatic, torturing his body to cul-
tivate his soul with total disregard of
the world around him. In the West this
form of religious fanaticism has mainly
been driven out though traces of it still
linger in certain quarters. If it be
worldliness to think that man's part in
the world is an active, not a passive,
one; that he is not here merely to save

his soul in utter obliviousness of all
else; then, perhaps, the West may rest
content with being called worldly. But
to claim that the West is merely con-
cerned with the bodily pains and pleas-
ures of this life and has no deeper
thoughts is to shut the eyes to Western
culture. The philosophies of the East,
like the philosophies of Germany, have
too often been thought profound when
they were merely vague; the web of cumu-
lating woe words and phrases has seem-
ed to hold a deeper meaning than was
actually the case. As a result, the
philosophies of the West appear thin
to the East. The Asiatic misses in them
those mystic phrases which he regards as
containing the secret of life. But Sir
RABINDRA TAGORE cannot claim that it is
Eastern culture alone which gives an
image of the infinite in all things finite
when he considers that this forms the
basis of Christianity and of all the philo-
sophies of the West. All philosophies
agree in thinking that behind all visible
manifestations there is an invisible and
infinite Power. They may differ as to
one's knowability or unknowability of this
Power, but they cannot get away from a
First Cause. Materialism, as a matter
of fact, does not exist in the West any
more than in the East, if by Materialism
is meant a philosophy which regards life
and the Universe as "uncaused, since
our reasoning faculties do not allow
us to regard self-existence as pos-
sible. To sum up, none of the virtues
arising from Eastern culture is wanting
in the West, where, however, their appli-
cation to the world and man has been
brought to a clearer aspect, and they
have been assigned their proper place.
The West owes much to the East, but,
while the East has been slumbering and
dreaming of the past, the West, under
sterner conditions of life, has been
driven onward to a point which the East
has not yet reached. It has not retro-
graded, as Sir RABINDRA would seem to
imply; it has continued along the road
the East would have taken had it not,
for various reasons, suspended its on-
ward march.

Sir Paul and Lady Chubb are on their
way to San Francisco by the T.K.K.
Penjo Maru.

Mr. Frank Smith, Commissioner of
Customs at Macao, and Mrs. Smith have
gone to Japan.

Owing to an outbreak of rabies, the
entire pack of the Shanghai Foot Hounds
has had to be destroyed.

Mr. Donald Macdonald and Mr. P. C.
Potts returned to the Colony yesterday
from the North by the Nippon Maru.

By a Presidential Mandate Huang
Ya-sung has been appointed Chief of the
Administrative Department in Kwang-
tung.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Mem-
orial and Affiliated Hospitals acknow-
ledges with thanks a donation of \$200 to
the funds of the Hospital from the In-
surance Co's. Guild.

Mr. H. J. Noel Walker, of the F.M.S.
Government Service, has been killed by a
fall from his horse at the Kuala Lumpur
racescourse. He was a prominent figure
in Straits racing circles.

The Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and Mrs.
Campbell, of Toronto, a young couple
who have been attached to the Canadian
Mission in Tokio, have been murdered by
a Japanese burglar at their summer
cottage, No. 363, Karuzawa.

THE WAR.

STRUGGLE AT DELVILLE AND LONGUEVAL.

FOZIERES: "MOST FURIOUS BATTLE OF THE WAR."

TURKISH ARMY IN RETREAT.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS

MOVEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT.

RANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

TRENCH LOST AND RECAPTURED.

LONDON, July 26th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that except for occasional artillery duels and sharp local encounters there is nothing of importance to report.

LONDON, July 26th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communication, states:—There was hard artillery fighting to-day to the north-east of Pozieres and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

A trench we captured last night, north of Pozieres and Bazentin, had so far resisted all attacks. The enemy recaptured the whole of the trench this morning after an intense enfilading artillery fire, but an immediate counter-attack regained us a footing.

Heavy fighting continues in the vicinity of Delville and Longueval. A small enemy raiding party entered trenches west of the Ypres-Pillen Road, but were immediately rejected. A British party further south, in raiding the enemy's line, encountered some Germans in front of the German wire, killing thirty. Fighting their way into the trenches, the British found many Germans killed by a previous bombardment.

Aeroplanes did good work on Wednesday, locating enemy batteries. They had to fly low owing to mist. Two are missing.

FIGHT FOR A TRENCH.

LONDON, July 28th.

A communication states:—North of Pozieres and Bazentin-le-Petit we succeeded in capturing 200 yards of an important enemy trench. The enemy succeeded in regaining possession, but was repulsed, and we regained the southern end on the right flank.

We have driven the enemy from the east and north-east of the Delville Wood. We regained the northern portion of Longueval.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

USE OF GAS AND TEAR SHELLS.

LONDON, July 27th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Throughout the night our artillery has been active.

We continued at various points to press the enemy with hand-to-hand encounters.

The enemy is using large numbers of gas and tear shells.

Elsewhere on the British front there has been no incident of importance during the last forty-eight hours.

BATTLE OF POZIERES.

"MOST FURIOUS BATTLE OF THE WAR."

PARIS, July 27th.

The battle of Pozieres is described as the most furious of the war so far. Crack German troops were employed and slaughtered. As an instance, eight onslaughts by Brandenburgers were mowed down.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VERDUN.

PARIS, July 27th.

A communication states:—We progressed east of Estrees. There has been a lively fusillade on the outskirts of Soyecourt, and intense artillery firing on Hill 304, at Fleury and at La Laufee.

We progressed west of Thiaumont.

LATER.

A communication states:—There has been the usual cannonade along the front. It has been especially violent on the right of the Meuse.

CHAMPAGNE.

A strong enemy attack on a three-quarter-mile front west of Prosmes, in Champagne, only penetrated our advanced positions, from which the enemy was immediately ejected.

LATER.

A German aviator bombed Credyen-Valois. There were one woman killed and three women wounded.

BRITONS WIN 24 SQUARE MILES.

LONDON, July 27th.

A correspondent at Headquarters says that the British forces since the 1st inst. have captured and consolidated 24 square miles of ground in the Somme area.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURE OF ERZINJAN CONFIRMED.

TSAR CONGRATULATES DUKE NICHOLAS.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

A communication confirms the capture of Erzincan.

General Sakharoff reports that two German attempts to take the offensive in the Commern district were repulsed with considerable loss. He adds:—We have crossed the Slonivka and are pressing the retreating enemy, who is losing most heavily. We have captured five guns and six machine-guns.

TURKISH ARMY IN RETREAT.

PETROGRAD, July 27th.

It is officially announced:—We continue to pursue the retreating Turkish Army in Armenia. We seized a depot of war stores at Erzincan.

A MOST IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

PETROGRAD, July 27th.

The capture of Erzincan is most important, as it secures the Trebizond-Erzincan road and gives the Russians unfettered use of the sea base at Trebizond, which will be most useful if the Grand Duke means to strike the Turkish main positions at Sivas, 120 miles from Erzincan, and enter the Anatolian plains, in the heart of the Turkish Empire.

SAKHAROFF'S NINE-DAYS' CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 27th.

A communication states:—General Sakharoff has captured 34,000 Austro-Germans, 45 guns, and 71 machine-guns in the fighting between the 16th and 25th July.

PETROL AND MUNITIONS.

The stores captured at Erzincan and vicinity include 18 tons of petrol, huge quantities of munitions, and an hospital with 800 beds.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAPTURE OF MOUNT CIMONE.

WONDERFUL WORK BY THE ALPINISTS.

ROME, July 27th.

The Italian capture of Mount Cimone is a remarkable feat. It is a plateau approachable only by gullies on the sides. Two attempts to climb these failed, as they were swept by machine-guns and rifles. It was therefore decided that Alpinists should scale a straight wall ending in a plateau. Two companies, in the darkness, reached the overhanging brow by rope ladders and squatted underneath for seven hours, being bombed and stoned by the Austrians.

Then the Alpinists, forcing *chateaux de frise* and other obstacles, assaulted a redoubt on the crest, 400 feet above the plateau line. Men, hanging on rope ladders, passed up bombs and when a man above fell, the line was moved up one, most coolly.

The redoubt was taken after five hours, enabling the infantry to climb the gullies and complete the occupation.

Mount Cimone is the last Austrian post looking down on the Italian plain.

ROME, July 27th.

A communication states:—The enemy is stubbornly resisting, in strongly entrenched positions, at the wood north of Monte Cimone. We, however, have made some progress.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A GERMAN FORCE EXPELLED.

GOVERNOR OF NEULANGENBURG KILLED.

LONDON, July 27th.

An official report from East Africa states that General Northey on the 24th inst. expelled the southern German force, including the bulk of the *Koenigsberg's* crew, from a strong position midway between Neulangenburg and Iranga.

The enemy, after several strong but unsuccessful counter-attacks, retired towards Iranga, abandoning a 4-inch howitzer and two machine-guns.

The Governor of Neulangenburg, who was captured, has died of a wound he received in the fighting.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, July 27th.

The Norwegian steamer *Kentigern* has been sunk in the North Sea.

FOUR STEAMERS CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

COPENHAGEN, July 27th.

German destroyers have seized a Norwegian and two British steamers in the Sound.

A German cruiser captured the Wilson liner *Eskimo* in the Skager Rack.

CHRISTIANIA, July 27th.

Crowds of people stationed on the hills saw a German auxiliary cruiser, disguised in Swedish colours, attack the *Eskimo* in territorial waters.

NEW CIVIL LORD OF ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, July 26th.

The Earl of Lytton has been appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in succession to the Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor General of Canada.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH FINANCE.

SIGNIFICANT METHODS.

WASHINGTON, July 27th.

It is officially reported that Turkey is obtaining a further advance of about two million sterling from Germany. She will receive, not coin, but depreciated German Exchange Bonds, on which she will base a fresh issue of paper money.

The transaction illustrates the methods of enemy finance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

TERMS OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, July 27th.

The heads of Mr. Lloyd George's abortive settlement in regard to Ireland are published. Generally, they are as cabled on June 11 and July 10.

The head "Representation at Westminster" reads:—"The number of Irish representatives in the United Kingdom House of Commons shall remain unaltered, namely, 103." It is not stated for how long. The head relating to Ulster simply defines the excluded area and says the Act shall not apply thereto. It does not mention the duration of the exclusion.

The head relating to the duration of the Bill tallies with Mr. Asquith's statement of July 10, substituting Parliament for Government.

SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT.

LONDON, July 27th.

A new Unionist movement in favour of an Irish settlement by consent was inaugurated at a meeting in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir Edward Carson supports the movement.

PAY OF CAPTURED INDIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, July 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated:—It has been decided that Indian officers taken prisoner after 61 days' full pay will receive full pay of their rank plus half staff pay attaching to their ordinary employment, the total averaging about five-sixths of their full ordinary emoluments. Staff officers still in the *cadre* of a regiment will be treated similarly to regimental officers. The decision will be retrospective from the beginning of the war. Family allotments will be adjusted accordingly. No alteration is proposed regarding officers of British Regiments.

ADDITIONS TO DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 27th.

The Right Hon. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., has been added to the Dardanelles Commission.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith agreed to add a naval and military representative to the Dardanelles Commission and Lieut.-Com. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P., to the Mesopotamian Commission. Both Commissions are empowered to enquire into the origin, inception and conduct of the operations.

THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 28th.

The Raj has been granted the necessary leave by the House of Commons, who have adopted an amendment to the Mesopotamia Commission, to first enquire into the provision made for the sick and wounded and to report the result before proceeding with the rest of the enquiry.

BLACKLISTING AMERICAN FIRMS.

A PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, July 27th.

The Government of the United States has despatched a telegram to Great Britain protesting against the blacklisting of firms in the United States as an invasion of neutral rights.

U.S.A. ARMY EXPENDITURE.

WASHINGTON, July 27th.

The Senate has passed a Bill authorising an expenditure of \$312,000,000 on the Army. This is a third more than was voted by the House of Representatives.

GERMAN ROYALTY TITLES.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said His Majesty the King would be advised to take steps to deprive the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Albany and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein of their honours and titles.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KITCHENER'S PROPOSED TREATMENT OF GERMANS.

LONDON, July 27th.

The *Morning Post* says that Earl Kitchener, shortly before his death, suggested that the Imperial Government and the Dominions should legislate to prohibit Germans, for 21 years after the war, from naturalising or domiciling in the Empire or from becoming partners or shareholders in British businesses.

THE KITCHENER FUND.

TO BE PUT ON A NATIONAL BASIS.

LONDON, July 27th.

Owing to the growth of the Kitchener Fund, and with a view to placing it on a national basis, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Cardinal Bourne, the Chairman of the Free Church Council, the Chief Rabbi, General Booth, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Field Marshal Viscount French, General Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., have been invited to join the Council, as also have Mr. Will Crooks, the Governors General of Dominions and the Viceroy of India.

PARIS CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the resolutions adopted by the Paris Conference will be discussed on Wednesday.

THE REPRIEVE PETITION FOR CASEMENT.

LONDON, July 27th.

The petition for the reprieve of Roger Casement was presented to Mr. Asquith last evening.

INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 28th.

Mr. Reginald Richard Enthoven, C.I.E., recently acting Deputy Controller of the Import Restrictions Department of the Government of India, has been appointed Controller.

RELEASED LIST OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 28th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Hugh Cecil stated that the official list of prisoners captured at Kut had not yet been furnished by the Porte, but the United States Consul at Bagdad had telegraphed on the 26th June that 1,000 prisoners were there, but that they were too ill and weak to proceed. Clothes and money would be supplied as soon as possible.

FEEDING OF CIVILIANS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

AN OFFER BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 27th.

The Imperial Government proposes to admit foodstuffs into territories occupied by the enemy provided the enemy will reserve wholly to civilians all foodstuffs sent into those territories and allow neutrals selected by the President of the United States to control the distribution.

If the offer is refused or unanswered before harvest-time, the Imperial Government will hold the Central Powers responsible and exact such reparation as can be secured by the Allied arms or enforced by public opinion in neutral countries for every civilian starved to death in occupied territories.

"ECONOMIC PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR."

NEW GERMAN BOARD PROPOSED.

According to the *Forwards* there was a special meeting of the German Chambers of Commerce on June 2nd. It was occupied with questions of war economic organization. The following statement was published:—
In view of the experiences of the present war the committee declares that a thorough guarantee of the permanent economic preparedness of the German Empire for war is absolutely necessary. With this aim in view an independent board—the War Preparedness Board—must be established which shall only be responsible to the Imperial Chancellor. An Advisory Board must be added, in which industry, commerce, and the German Chambers of Commerce must be represented.—*Reuter*.

BRITISH CURTAILMENT OF IMPORTS.

AMERICA HARD HIT.

The latest order in Council curtailing imports strikes a severe blow at American exports, as most of the articles that last came from America, says a London dispatch of June 2nd to American papers.

Cash registers are imported almost exclusively from the United States, and England lately has been a big market for all types of cash registers and adding machines. In the case of hops, of which the Pacific Coast is a heavy shipper, considerable exemptions will be allowed. The reduction probably will be about 25 per cent. Other articles on the list, including sewing machines, wringers and mangles, are imported in large quantities from the United States.

The latest restrictive order is tempered for American exporters by news that the restriction on the importations of starch and dextrin, which is shipped in enormous quantities from America, has been removed as the result of protests by the Manchester cloth manufacturers.

GERMAN FOOD PROBLEM.

CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL WITHOUT BREAKFAST.

The *Verwärts* discusses in a leading article the effect of the war on the physical condition of German school children, using a number of interesting data collected by Prof. Roth at Potsdam and district. It goes without saying that the consumption of meat, fats, and milk has everywhere decreased, but it is specially the reduction in the consumption of milk by children which fills Prof. Roth with anxiety.

In one municipal school this consumption has gone down, during the war in the case of 38 children 100 per cent., in the case of 64 children 50 per cent., and in the case of 23 children 25 per cent., and has remained unaltered only in the case of 28 children. In another school of 980 children, 129 children, or 13 per cent. of the total number, no longer get any milk at all, and this is true of 283 children in another school out of a total number of 1,386 children. This makes 20.1 per cent. Yet in a third school this percentage rises to 55. Still more deplorable is the evidence of several schoolmasters that a pretty large number of children have of late been getting no breakfast at all on account of lack of bread or that the breakfast roll has considerably lost in weight as compared with former times.

THE DISABLED BRITISH SOLDIER.

PENSIONS AND THE DANGER OF SWEATING.

If a proper scale of pensions for the permanently disabled soldier is to be placed beyond the reach of injustice disguised as economy, that scale must be fought for, and secured, while public opinion is hot, says the *Asquith* recently. The proper pension for the permanently disabled will be gained now, or it never will be gained at all. Even when it is gained it must be secured against reductions or abatements. The number of seriously disabled men is becoming so large that great efforts are being made to relieve their condition. But the efforts now made to equip disabled men for some sort of human activity, preferably of a productive kind, must be watched very anxiously in the interest of the cripples. Such specialised skill as they may acquire under medical tuition must never be used as an excuse for reducing their pensions merely because they can make a little money by it. The notion, too, that the disabled should be ashamed of their pensions, and grasp at every chance to give them up, is a monstrous perversion of justice. The disabled should stick to their pensions as fast as they formerly stuck to their guns, and their countrymen should be equally proud of them for doing it. It rests with public opinion alone, in the long run, to ensure that the permanently disabled shall not be robbed of part of their pensions by a process which, whatever official name is used to cloak it, would be nothing but sweating the disabled soldier.

THE JUTLAND FIGHT.

OPINION OF A DANISH JOURNALIST.

A Danish journalist residing in London, writing to the *Daily News*, is most enthusiastic regarding the result of the Jutland battle. He says there was only one blunder. The whole might of the German High Seas Fleet, with its Zeppelins and submarines and great guns, could not wait the British cruisers. They fought to the last man, and when Jellicoe, with the main fleet, came up, the Germans turned tail. They were severely handled and knocked about on their way home. A British cruiser squadron had sacrificed itself to stop the German fleet from getting into the Baltic; but anybody who can read between the lines of the German "victory" claim can see that to-day there is no German High Seas Fleet fit to take the sea. "This most glorious feat of any cruiser squadron in the history of naval warfare leaves the British public cold and grumbling. There ought to be flags out of every window and crowds in the streets and Te Deum in the churches. There ought to be 5,000 V.C.s for the fallen heroes. Hyde Park ought to be turned into a Jutland Square, with a sky-high monument for Admiral Hood and his brave men. For do not forget that by stopping the Germans your cruisers saved Russia, and do not forget either that the German cruisers Wiesbaden, Frauenlob and Ebling, which were off on commerce-raiding expeditions in the Atlantic, are now at the bottom of the North Sea. I notice that one paper says 'somebody blundered.' He was the man responsible for the first communication sent out by the Press Bureau. But the Germans won one victory—their Press Bureau knocked its British contemporary into a cocked hat!"

LORD KITCHENER.

LORD KITCHENER'S TRIBUTE.

A LAST TALK WITH LORD DERBY.

Rather unexpectedly, the Lords made it their first duty to-night, to write the Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* under date of Tuesday Night (June 20th), to pay full and dignified homage to Lord Kitchener's memory.

Each of the speeches had its own little revelation to offer. Thus from Lord Lansdowne came the most emphatic corroboration yet forthcoming from any quarter of the late War Minister's attachment to the voluntary principle.

His name will live in history, above all else, as that of the great soldier who was able by his personal influence to convert our modest Expeditionary Army into a great host, numbered not by tens or by hundreds of thousands, but by millions—the great host which in this moment-fighting the battle of liberty and good faith and upholding the honour of the Empire in unnumbered battlefields all over the world.

That was, indeed, a great triumph for the voluntary system, in which Lord Kitchener was so firm a believer, added Lord Lansdowne, "and which, as we know, he abandoned with reluctance and only when it became clear that it could not give us an aid that sufficed for the national needs."

From Lord French, who spoke from the front cross-bench, and whose clear, fluent, and firm delivery suggested a skilled and veteran orator rather than a novice, making his first Parliamentary speech, we had the tribute of a comrade and disciple of "the great and glorious soldier." At the beginning of the war, so the peers were now told, Lord French's admiration for his friend's abilities prompted him to suggest that Lord Kitchener rather than himself should be entrusted with the chief command in France, "and that I should accompany him as chief of the staff"—surely as proud a testimonial as was ever offered by one officer to another.

Lord Derby, speaking of his friend "K," as we called him, said: "He was supposed to be hard, austere, stern; by the general public, I never knew a worse estimate of a man's character than that. He was shy, more shy than people imagined, and always diffident about himself."

One little incident I should like to recall. It must have been about fifteen months ago that I saw him in his room at the War Office, and he then said, "I wish you could tell me what I am doing wrong." When I expressed my surprise, he added, "I feel that there is something more I ought to do for the country. I am doing all I can, and yet I feel that I am still leaving much undone."

When I look back upon my friendship with Lord Kitchener, I am struck by the fact that two days came back best to my memory. Those were two days in the last week of his life. Less than a week before he died I had been dining with him alone, and after dinner he talked with me of the war but of all those matters which interested him so much in what I may call his private life about Broome, the place that he was so devoted to, of his china, of his life after the war, and of his trip to Russia, which he was looking forward to with a holiday. That is a talk I shall never forget.

And then three days later came that meeting with the members of the House of Commons which, I think, I was the only member of your Lordships' House privileged to be present at. I was present when the suggestion was first made to him that he should meet the members of the House. There was no hesitation whatever as to what his answer would be. The moment it was proposed he at once said, "Of course." But he made the condition that he should not meet the members of Parliament until his salary had been discussed. "Because," he said, "I am not going to be told I attempt to burke discussion."

I was present at that meeting, and I candidly confess that although I had no doubt in my own mind as to the great value of such a meeting, I did have some doubt as to how far he, a non-Parliamentarian, would be able to deal with the questions which all of us who have been conversant with election matters know to a certain extent how to deal with. But I need not have doubted. I might have known him better. That meeting has been kept strictly secret. It was not going for a moment to break the veil of secrecy, but I think I can say without hesitation that when he left that room, where he had been questioned by over 200 members of Parliament for a considerable time, he left behind him a feeling of regard to himself among members of Parliament which anybody in any position might be proud to possess.

It is almost unbelieveable to think how complete was his good-bye to the nation. He said good-bye to the nation through its representative. He said good-bye to his King, and the next day good-bye to his beloved Broome, and the day after that to Sir John Jellicoe and the Grand Fleet. Then came the end. There was no question of a parting whatsoever. I only mention this because I feel that like his great military chief, Lord Roberts, it was really what he would have wished. Lord Roberts died after visiting his beloved Indian troops, within the sound of the guns. Lord Kitchener said good-bye to the nation, and said good-bye to it at a moment when he left the whole machinery of the great armies that he created in running order, and when it only required the skilled engineers to keep going his work.

It was really as if Providence in its wisdom had given him the rest which he would never have given himself. My lords, with the memory of a great naval battle fresh in our minds we must all realize how rich a harvest of death the sea

(Continued on next column.)

INSPIRING MEMORIES.

MR. HUGHES' GOOD-BYE TO ANZAC TROOPS.

Mr. W. M. Hughes said farewell to the Australian Imperial Force in Europe, represented by many thousand Australian soldiers gathered in review order on Salisbury Plain.

I am going home (he said), and this is one of the inspiring memories I am taking back to our fellow-countrymen. During my stay in Britain I have seen very much of the Australian and very much of the Britisher. I have been delighted with the spirit of the British people and delighted to find everywhere my fellow-countrymen from Australia welcomed with open arms.

I have been privileged to address men of the Australian Army in England and in France. One of the greatest privileges of my life was the opportunity to speak to our brave comrades within a short distance of our very ramparts, and to assure them that Australia thought much of them. And I have felt overflowing with joy and pride as I have looked upon this parade of magnificent men—to-day and known that Australia is indeed sending out the same type of men who immortalized their kind on the field of Gallipoli.

You have in your hands not only the honour of Australia, but our liberty also. In your hands, indeed, is the key of peace. You only are able to better your way through those walls which have been erected by the great Prussian military despotism. I am sure you will do your duty bravely and joyfully, remembering only those great things we are trying to preserve.

A high standard has been set you. No higher standard has ever been set for the soldiers of a country than your comrades in Gallipoli set you. I am sure you will work up to that standard of soldiering, and live up to it. You will realize in your most trying hour what is your duty, and I feel sure I speak for all Australia when I say we know we shall not look to you in vain.

I am leaving you, to do your duty and I mine. All of us have the one purpose. We are determined that, come what may, we shall see this thing through to the bitter end. We shall never hesitate or stop until we have seen our cause triumphant on the field of victory, and the Empire and civilization rid of a dreadful menace which has oppressed us for 40 years.

Tell your comrades how much I appreciate their military appearance, their courage, and that look of resolution which I am proud to see throughout our Australian Army.

The General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, told me how glad the British Staff was to welcome so many brave men from Australia and how it would follow their careers in the glorious footsteps of their predecessors.

The men-marched past, and then the Prime Minister and men paid their final salute to the Australian flag, which had been unfurled alongside the Union Jack.

BERNARD SHAW ON SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw is more than usually aggressive and outspoken in his preface, running to over 100 pages, to *"Androcles and the Lion"* in his latest published volume. It is entitled "The Prospect of Christianity." Asserting that we must reduce the ethical counsels and proposals of Jesus to modern practices if they are to be of any use to us, Mr. Shaw goes on to declare:

"In short, Christianity, good or bad, right or wrong, must perforce be left out of the question in human affairs until it is made practically applicable to them by complicated political devices. Personal righteousness, and the view that you cannot make people moral by Act of Parliament, is the favourite defensive resort of the people who, consciously or sub-consciously, are quite determined not to have their property meddled with by Jesus or any other reformer."

The need for a drastic redistribution of income in all civilized countries is now as obvious and as generally admitted as the obvious and as generally admitted as the need for sanitation.

Arguing that all our shares must be equal in the distribution of the national income, Shaw gives a characteristic illustration.

"Nothing therefore, is really in question, of over has been, but the difference between class incomes. Already there is economic equality between captains and cabin boys. What is at issue still is whether there shall be economic equality between captains and cabin boys. What would Jesus have said? Presumably he would have said that if your only object is to produce a captain and a cabin boy for the purpose of transferring you from Liverpool to New York, or to manoeuvre a fleet and carry powder from the magazine to the gun, then you need give no more than a shilling to the cabin boy for every pound you give to the more expensively trained captain. But if in addition to this you desire to allow the two human souls which are inseparable from the captain and the cabin boy, and which alone differentiate them from the donkey-engine, to develop all their possibilities, then you may find the cabin boy costing rather more than the captain, because cabin boys' work does not do so much for the soul as captain's work. Consequently you will have to give him at least as much as the captain unless you definitely wish him to be a lower creature, in which case the sooner you are hanged as an abolitionist the better. That is the fundamental argument."

has reaped. These isles from time immemorial have always paid a heavy toll to the sea for our insular security. But, speaking as a friend, I can say that the sea never exacted a heavier toll than when Lord Kitchener, confined in a British man-of-war, passed to the Great Beyond. (Cheers.)

NEARING THE CLIMAX.

JOFFRE, VERDUN, AND THE GREAT STROKE.

[By G. H. PERRIS.]

We never tire of speaking of the boundless heroism and endurance of the French soldiers on the hillsides around Verdun. The peculiar nature and meaning of that titanic struggle are well understood by soldiers, and somewhat less well by the servant and steady-minded civilians. It is the last word in the war of luxury.

For some time past there has been for the enemy no possibility of total victory. At the end of February there was, however, a possibility of a local success which, if it had been gained quickly and without exorbitant cost, would have represented a considerable moral, and perhaps might have yielded a substantial material, advantage. Let us suppose, for instance, that either by unhampered regard for their exhausted reserves, or as the result of an Allied offensive on the West, the German line were drawn back from Flanders, Artois, the Aisne, and Champagne, to the course of the Meuse in Belgium and France. The enemy would benefit greatly by the shortening of the line he would then have to defend, but would suffer a heavy blow in prestige. If, however, he could simultaneously carry the Heights of the Meuse, he could advertise that victory to his own people as balancing the great retirement; and the economy of strength in the latter would compensate for the losses of the Verdun adventure. Some such calculation as this must have been in the minds of the German Staff, for only thus could their double need of men and prestige be met; only thus could the problem of securing a show of victory with a decline of actual force be solved.

ENEMY PLANS FRUSTRATED.

Whatever its exact terms, the whole calculation has been frustrated by French strategy and French heroism. Our temptation—an essential part of the German aim—was to arrest the preparations for an overwhelming Allied offensive, in order to relieve the pressure on Verdun. Not for a moment has the clear vision of the Generalissimo been blinded by this lure. The Allies have no need of false prestige drawn from any local success; it is the mark of the soundness and greatness of their directorship that the whole of their stake is cast upon preparation for a total and conclusive victory. Let the Crown Prince have Verdun if he can get it; but he must pay such a price as will be the ruin of all further hopes. The price up to date is at least 450,000 casualties and four months' wastage of material of every sort. The poor little town of Verdun, lying in a hollow of encircling hills, still flies the tricolour, and will, I believe, fly it to the end of the war; for if the strong lines of Souville-Froide-Terre and Tannay-St. Michel-Belleville should be taken the hill forts on the south side of the town will make its occupation impossible, and there are further heights southward for every inch of which a like price will have to be paid.

Nevertheless Englishmen watch this agony with a peculiar strictness of feeling. I will not say with shame, for individually they have always been ready and anxious to do their full share, but with heavy impatience that the summons should be so long delayed. I think there is now no misunderstanding on this score in France; and, indeed, when suffering French fathers and mothers asked how long it would be before we moved, the answer was obvious: Ask Pere Joffre!

For the British Armies in France are not self-directing; like the army groups of Foch, Petain, and D'Esperay, they are virtually under the orders of the Generalissimo, whose plan of campaign they are carrying out.

And now that we are manifestly nearing the climax, soldiers and civilians alike, in both lands, strain their gaze forward in the effort to read the fate of tomorrow, and ask each other how these other factors stand without which the highest fortitude is of no avail, how events will shape themselves, and how large a measure of victory may be reasonably hoped for. Among those who know least there are optimists and pessimists; those who know most say nothing, because the more difficult it becomes in modern conditions to maintain secrecy in military movements, the more important it is to preserve, to the small extent that may be possible, the vital element of surprise. Never did so much depend upon the general moral of a nation; and never did it so fall upon great democratic communities, under the extremes and strain, to maintain their moral without the stimulus of either dramatic leadership or full and free information.

MORAL OF THE MARINE.

We have no Buonapartes, nor even a Kaiser, to evoke and personify the general faith. There are, working in obscure villages, commanders who could have given points to Napoleon's Marshals, and even to the great master himself. But they never speak, are never advertised, and are little known beyond their own sectors of the field. And the Sphinx is hardly more silent than Joseph Jacques Joffre. We are, therefore, driven to judge from accomplished facts, and they give a sufficient basis for judgment. The battle of the Marne overtops all historical records of warfare. It involved the handling of masses larger than Napoleon ever led into battle—over 2,000,000 men, pretty evenly divided; it put an unprecedented strain on the moral of a nation brought up in the traditions of the offensive. It was a clean, complete victory, and the victory was, above all, the fruit of a supremely powerful strategy. Many remarkable minds co-operated in the result: Foch, short, sharp, almost explosive, the incarnation of energy in arms; the scholarly Sarraill; Castelnau, carrying on the aviatoric military tradition with more brains than is common in that school; Gallieni; our own General French, and others. But before, during, and after the Marne, Joffre proved himself no less master of his Generals than father of his men.

(Continued on next column.)

FRENCH FRONT LINE INDGENUITY.

DECEIVING THE GERMAN.

The *Times* special correspondent, writing from British Headquarters, says: "The French front in the region of the Oise is a most welcome contrast to the flat country of Flanders. There are places on the British front, such as near the Somme, where we hold the high ground which overlooks the enemy. But for the most part it was the Germans who chose the line on which to stand when they fell back from the Marne, and over most of the front, especially in the north, in the stationary warfare of the last year and a half, the enemy has held much the more advantageous positions. At many places, however, the French drove him farther than he wished to go, and at such points the better ground is in the hands of the Allies."

Recently I walked some miles in French trenches where they run through woods and over-reached with bracken. Wild strawberries and lily of the valley grow along their edges, and in due rabbits come down into them to the huge entertainment of the men. There I looked down from an observation post, so well concealed that the Germans might search the hillside with their guns for a month and never touch it, straight on to the German front-line trenches almost at my feet. I watched a French "75" from a battery well behind me on the other side of the hill, amuse itself by knocking the trenches into dust. The rapidity of the fire was such that the shells fell almost like the ripple of a machine-gun, and the accuracy was so excellent that, while I watched, only one shell seemed to fall as much as a couple of yards from the actual trench. There is, indeed, not much room for careless shooting, for there are places where the French and German lines are only 20 paces apart.

Not far away I saw a most ingenious "Bochetrap" (*piège à boches*); the nature of which must be left a mystery; but the essential element is a machine-gun so placed that though it has been there for several weeks, in the course of which there has hardly been a day when it has not been used, the enemy has not the smallest notion where it is, nor is he ever likely to find out. The officer who invented it—a strapping fellow from Bordeaux, his good feet tall and every inch a soldier—takes great pleasure in his *piège*; as the Germans certainly do not.

The German has shown himself ingenious enough in this war, but in the constant struggle of wits which goes on along the front line trenches he is no match for the Frenchman. The French have reduced the displaying of posters conveying disconcerting news to the enemy to a fine art. Not very far away from a "Bochetrap" mentioned, there is a piece of trench which, the French discovered, the enemy occupied only in the night time, presumably because it was too exposed. So the French took to occupying it for the other half of the 24 hours—playing Box and Cox as it were, and being careful always to leave no trace of their occupancy behind. The need of using it has passed now; but while the game went on the position—merely because the Germans never thought of it except as part of their own line—had conspicuous usefulness.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 6th Sunday after Trinity, 30th July, 1916. Holy Communion (7.45) Matins (11 a.m.), Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Lesson, Hymns, 173 and 282. Evening Service, 8.15, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Lesson, Hymns, 173 and 282. Evening Service, 8.15, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Lesson, Hymns, 173 and 282.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 30th July, 6th Sunday after Trinity. Morning Prayer, at 11. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Lesson, Hymns, 173 and 282. Evening Service, 8.15, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Lesson, Hymns, 173 and 282.

The Peak Church Service will be held in the above Church on Sunday evening 30th July, at 6.30. All seats free. Preacher—Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

Afterwards it was he pre-eminently who grasped the peculiar nature of the problem before the Allies; and, as he inexorably commanded the long, rapid retreat from Belgium to the Seine, grudgingly permitting one General to turn back for a single day to win a battle, so he now commands inexorably the usurious struggle at Verdun. While in secret he ripens his second and greater riposte. Even from those who would flatter themselves on being proof against ordinary military glamour, Joffre compels the tribute men must ever yield to a personality whose native strength appears to mount to the tragic needs of the hour. He typifies the majestic spirit that has transformed France in these two years. A man of the people, an experienced engineer and administrator, he is above all remarkable by the solid quality of a temperament that yet holds depths of volcanic energy ready for the coldly chosen moment. As he steps out of his car, or stands reviewing a regiment, you notice how high and well he carries his massive weight. Amid a sea of pain and difficulties, it is happy that we can rest all our faith in the ample bosom of Father Joffre. —Daily Chronicle.

INDIGESTION

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[623]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 19th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 12th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

82 to 84, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1916.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

FOR SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG ... On 29th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINGAN" ... On 30th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGHONG" ... On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "TEAN" ... On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 3rd Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINIAN" and S.S. "RANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted; Extra Staterooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUOW," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, 28th July, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.**

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAIOHNG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 1st Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HATTAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAIOHNG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "BANTHA," 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 29th July.

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,015 tons, Captain G. P. Soddan, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 29th July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1916.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Frid y		1916	1916
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOULTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sep. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sep. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 22	Nov. 4
NOVARA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 6	Nov. 18
NORE	Oct. 20	*MORHA	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
NYANZA	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NORE	THURSDAY, 3rd August.
MALTA	MONDAY, 14th August.
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR **MARSEILLES AND LONDON,** Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to **E. V. D. PARE,** Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	21,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Sato	18,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinohara	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	SUNDAY, 30th July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	8,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	MONDAY, 31st July.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	SATURDAY, 19th Aug., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU Capt. K. Syoda	12,500	SUNDAY, 30th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS ... WAKASA MARU ... Sails from Kobe Middle August

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 295

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS, 3rd Aug, 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED, 16th Aug, Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES., 18th Sept, Noon.
PERKIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS, 21st Sept, 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai

* Cargo only.

* Proceeding to South American Ports.

* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
ANYO MARU ... 19,500 — 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building, 1213

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... On or about 2nd Aug.
YOKOHAMA ... On or about 7th Aug.

MASSILLON ... On or about 7th Aug.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Somo Kawa ... MONDAY, 31st July, at 1 P.M.

* Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki.

* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

For BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"INDO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th July, at Noon.

JAVA-LINE.

For MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fuso, ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

For TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th July, at Noon.
"SOSU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at 2 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAGUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION [WITHOUT NOTICE]

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	5th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	13th Sept.	On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telgrs.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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